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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—An armistice was concluded be-tween Greece and Turkey, to last seventeen days; a neutral zone is to be established been the two armies; the armistice has caused at discontent among the Turkish troops. — The Minister of War introduced in the The Minister of War introduced in the Cortes a bill to increase the army in Spain to 100,000 men. — The Ruiz Commission organized, and will begin its inquiry to-day. — Ambassador Hay had a long interview with Lord Sallsbury. — The one-clause bill in reference to the combination of German associations was passed by the Reichstag.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. = Senate: The Morgan resolution recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents was passed by Cuba insurgents as beingerents was passed of a vote of 41 to 14, after a long and exciting debate. — House: The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba was passed unanimously; the Democrats made an attempt to force consideration of the

belligerency resolution.

DOMESTIC.—The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly; the retiring Moderator, Dr. Withrow, preached the opening sermon. — The Governor signed the Public Library bill. — Sections of the Public Library bill. ernor signed the Public Library bill.
retary Sherman sent a protest from the German
retary Sherman sent a protest from the German
Government against the sugar schedule of the
United Tariff bill to the Senate. === Unite s Senator Joseph H. Earle died in Green ville, S. C. — The Canadian wire nall market has fallen into the hands of United States manafacturers as a result of the new Dominion ariff. — The Baptist Home Mission Society elected officers at its meeting in Pittsburg.

Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King died in

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Fire in Hoboken destroyed a large factory and a block of tenement-houses, and made one hundred and thirty fam-illes homeless. — Edward Lauterbach, at a meeting of the Republican County Committee, ilies homeless. — Edward Lauterbach, at a meeting of the Republican County Committee, presented his resignation as president; action on it was deferred till Tuesday next, when it is understood that Congressman Quigg will be elected to succeed him. — A Democratic Union was formed. — The announcement was made that the Third National Bank and the National City Bank had been consolidated, the business of the former to be absorbed by the latter, James Sullivan to remain president, and A. B. Hepburn to be vice-president. — Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, decided that the city had not the power to purchase the Eighth Avenue Railroad, or to prevent a change of its motive power. — The Metropolitan Traction Company has secured a controlling interest in the Central Crosstown Railroad Company. — The annual meeting of the New-York State Savings Banks Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce. — The New-York State Satvings later to the held in the Chamber of Commerce. — The striking tailors formulated demands on the contractors for shorter hours and a regular pay day. — Winners at Morris Park: Dolando, Billall, Sagacity, Rensselaer. On Deck, Volley. — Stocks were weak and lower.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for Showers, cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 61; average, 67%.

POSSIBILITIES ABOUT CUBA.

The course of events indicates that the President may presently propose a new policy with regard to Cuba. The distinct offer of mediation a year ago and Spain's unequivocal refusal, the disclosure of consular information as to the actual increase of insurgent strength, and the mode of conducting the war by Spanish authorities, with the consequences to American citizens and business interests, and the course of debate in the Senate, go far to warrant the impression that the President has in mind some proposition other than an offer of rediation, which he may soon submit to Congress. There would be manifest injustice in basing any comments upon conjecture or inference regarding his purpose, as some have fione, but there are some contingencies which may be considered with advantage.

It is evident that recognition of belligerency would not in itself be an unfriendly act to Spain, because it would give no advantage or benefit to the insurgents. In the opinion of many of their most competent friends, it would be only an embarrassment and hindrance to them. At the same time it would necessarily ir volve the commerce of this country in no little embarrassment, by reason of the right to ous, corrupt and demoralizing, The Tribune has search on the high seas by belligerents, and it | had frequent occasion to point out. Thereby ha must be admitted that the exercise of such a imbittered faction, promoted discord and enpewer by Spanish vessels would in its manper and spirit be extremely apt to render hostilities unavoidable. Recognition depends upon questions of fact. Should the United States find that a state of war exists, and a belligerent power in Cuba which international law and the facts require this country to recognize, a choice might become necessary between that course and some other, whatever the disadvantages of either.

Direct intervention with recognition of Cuban independence would be no unfriendly act towand Spain, if based upon ascertained facts. If it were certainly known to the United States, and to Spain also, that the struggle could only end in Spr nish failure and Cuban independence. it might be in fact a great relief to Spanish pride, and to a Spanish Ministry embarrassed | doing his master a service in taking the initiaby its failure to suppress insurgents, if the United States should so far intervene as to make withdrawal from Cuba necessary. The Spanish Government, of course, could not publ'ely acknowledge the fact, even in that event, public opinion that the divergence appeared and and would attribute its failure to the cours; of this country, but its actual relief might go far to prevent any hostilities. Again, the question is largely one of facts, respecting which the Administration necessarily has fuller and better information than can be made public.

One important consideration is commonly overlooked. This country would by no means be benefited in all respects, either by the independence or the annexation of Cuba. To say nothing of the social and political possibilities and difficulties in the future, there are obvious consequences of the highest importance to the Nation's revenue system, and to the development of many industries, which go far to support the claim that, except for the protection of its own citizens, the United States has, at this has had no official recognition or promotion, and moment and under existing circumstances, no selfish interest to promote by intervention. For instance, a material part of the revenue depends

ence with reciprocity or Cuban annexation were to come. The interests of growers of cane sugar in Louisiana, of beet sugar at the West, and of tobacco in many of the States, would be materially affected. The development of iron interests at the South and in the Northwest would be affected if supplies of ore from Cuba were free. A vast amount of American capital would be withdrawn from other use for the development of the island, and much of its energy and enterprise. Enough has been said to indicate that the course of the United States, if influenced only by the selfish considerations of the hour and the actual situation, might not be necessarily such as Spain would have occasion

THE CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE. The correspondence on the Cuban question between Mr. Olney and Senor de Lome is no novelty to readers of The Tribune, who were long ago informed in these columns of its existence and purport. Now that the literal text of the letters is made public, it is to be observed that they contain nothing new. The American Secretary adhered to the traditional policy of this Government. With a few changes of dates and figures, his letter might have been written under the Administration of Grant, if not under that of Polk or John Quincy Adams. The Spanish Minister, in return, made precisely the same reply that the Madrid Government has often made to this country's representations. The whole correspondence is merely a new edition, adapted to present dates and conditions, of the old controversy that has been going on, in-

termittently, for three-quarters of a century. "The United States," says Mr. Olney, "has no "designs upon Cuba, and no designs against the "sovereignty of Spain." So said Secretary Adams in 1823; so said Secretary Webster, and Secretary Everett, and Secretary Fish. Mr. Olney calls attention to the industrial and commercial ruin of the island, in which American interests are largely involved, as his predecessors did again and again. He offers "the good offices of the United States" for co-operation with Spain in the pacification of the island on terms that will secure self-government to the Cubans and yet preserve the sovereignty of Spain. President Grant, in his first annual message, in 1869. reported the making of precisely such an offer. Finally, Mr. Olney urges upon the Spanish Minister the great desirability of a prompt ending of the war, and the anxiety of this Government therefor; exactly what former Secretaries and Presidents often urged upon Spain in substantially identical terms.

Señor de Lôme, on the part of Spain, makes the old reply, that pacification of Cuba must begin with the complete submission of the rebels to the mother country. Until that is effected no terms will be considered. It would be rash to estimate the number of times such a declaration was made by the Madrid Government during the Ten Years' War. And then the Spanish Minister repeats the old complaint, that international law is constantly being violated by or in the United States, to the aid and comfort of the rebels, and the old suggestion that this country can best tender its good offices by stopping fillbustering and thus assisting Spain to suppress the insurrection. To that complaint the Spanish Minister is himself the best possible reply. He has served his Government in this country far too effectively for any such violation of law to have been possible. Thanks partly to his diligence, and partly to the scrupulosity of the Washington Administration, this Government has maintained an attitude of benevolent neutrality above all reproach.

It is an old story, rehearsed anew, and perhaps to be repeated yet again. But it can scarcely last forever. The slow years turn ever forward, never backward. The power of Spain upon her colonies is waning, and must one day cease. The demand of the people for self-government is growing stronger, and must some time prevail. But beyond that inevitable change there lie harassing problems, such as more than one emancipated Spanish colony has found almost to overtax its strength, and such as even the United States has not yet fully settled. The end of the old story will come. But it is to be sought not lightly and heedlessly, but with grave appreciation of its mighty import.

MR. LAUTERBACH'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Mr. Edward Lauterbach from the presidency of the Republican County Committee, which now seems a settled thing. has been so long contemplated and so fully discussed in all its bearings that it cannot be said to have taken either his immediate associates or the community at large by surprise. In the illness in his family, which he assigns as the cause of his final determination, he has the party affiliations. And whatever else may be said of his policy and his methods in discharging the functions of executive of the county organization, it remains true that he has at least served the man whom he has not hesitated to call master-in his own words, "Rare Old Tom Platt"-with unstinted loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion. True, he has been an aggressive partisan and an unnecessarily offensive factional leader. That his policy in this regard has been fatuous and blundering, and his methods in perpetuating the power of his faction sinugendered constant strife. But, though the great majority of Republicans were bitterly opposed to his policy and methods, which grieved them and put them to shame, his methods were in entire accord with the views of the master and in pursuance of that person's fixed and indomitable purpose. In short, Mr. Lauterbach has been throughout his term of office much more Mr. Platt's agent than the Republican leader.

If in contradiction of this broad and general statement we are pointed to the fact that on two or three occasions during the late session of the Legislature he seemed to be at odds with the master on matters of legislation, and that wide notorlety was given to the divergence, we shall have to recall the circumstance that on each of these occasions Mr. Lauterbach was tive upon questions on which the latter had not yet committed himself. It was not until the fire of criticism had been drawn and the master had learned thereby the direction and weight of the difference was disclosed. Then Mr. Lauterbach, with characteristic loyalty, gracefully yielded. His flexibility toward the master was in exact proportion to his aggressiveness and fierceness in combating his master's foes. No master ever had so useful a man. It is easy to say that the motive of such phenomenal subserviency was the hope of reward. The actual motives which govern men's actions are usually beyond reach, but in this case it has to be said that for all the reward he has ever received his motives appear to have been pure and above reproach. For all the service he has rendered Mr. Platt he has apparently received nothing. The United States Senatorship, for which he had a worthy ambition, Mr. Platt took himself. He the professional advantages which Mr. Platt's influence with the Legislature and the corporations dependent upon that body for favors en-

was at least vigorous and aggressive, loyal and between the Turks and Greeks took place. devoted to the only master he recognized, and generous of money, time and talent in a service for which he received no reward. The plaint of Wolsey, and many another Prime Minister as well, has been: "Had I but served my God with "half the zeal I served my King, he would not "in mine age have left me naked to mine ene-"mies." Mr. Platt's prime minister can readily and feelingly paraphrase it. Into the private than any public station he will carry the good wishes even of his opponents, most of whom appreciate his many excellent personal qualities and realize that he has been the victim of circumstances, of association and environment, and that his many mistakes have been of the head rather than the heart. It is said that the Hon. Lemuel Ely Quigg has been agreed upon as his successor. Well, it might be worse. Mr. Quigg is also talked of for Mayor. We hazard little in saying that a good many voters of Greater New-York, if the choice were presented, would rather have him president of the Republican County Committee than Mayor.

OLD EYESORES DOOMED. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is in harmony with public sentiment in resolving that the unsightly and decrepit buildings at the northeast corner of City Hall Park ought to be removed as soon as possible. The resolution merely expresses the sense of the Board, but doubtless it will be carried into effect whenever the completion of the new Hall of Records permits the municipality to vacate the incommodious offices which it has been compelled to use so long. This clearance will leave standing only the City Hall, which has beauty and historical interest to commend it, and the County Courthouse, which perpetuates odious memories and is not admirable in any way, but will be needed

for many years to come. At various times when it has been proposed to tear down the City Hall in order to make room for a great municipal building a good many citizens have urged that it would be less objectionable to obliterate the monument of rascality behind it. On the whole, it is probably better to keen both buildings and add the space which their ugly neighbors cover to the little park, and the steady effort which has made that plan feasible does credit to those who have maintained it.

ONE EFFECT OF HEAVY IMPORTS.

The enormous imports of wool, of woollens and other drygoods, and yet more of sugar, may possibly have an influence not wholly for evil. The expectation of profits amounting to many millions may exert a strong influence, not mere ly with the managers of the Sugar Trust and with others who have large quantities of imported products on hand, but with members of Congress who are disposed to favor their interests. In sundry contingencies the obvious fact that these anticipated profits would be sacrificed if too much stubbornness about details of the new tariff should be manifested may aid to make the work of harmonizing con flicting interests somewhat easier.

The heavy purchases which have been made within the last few months for the purpose of hastily filling American warehouses with imported goods and products have hardly been made, as a rule, without influencing prices to some extent. It is improbable that such quantities have been suddenly withdrawn from the world's markets without raising prices more or less, so that the shipments to this country probably cost a little more than they would have cost if the buying had been extended over a longer period. The sugar for half a year's consumption has involved a large outlay, both in purchases and in payment of duties, and it is not so certain that the market here and abroad would not fall off if through want of agreement in Congress the proposed tariff should fail. In that event, instead of profits amounting to many millions, the Sugar Trust might have to sustain an actual loss, especially ii the importations of bounty-paid refined sugar from Germany should be rendered no more difficult and costly than they have been. When the managers of the trust are confronted with such a possibility, and find they have to choose between some actual loss and the restricted but yet large profits which the advance in duties made by the House bill would give them, it is conceivable that they may not be inclined to contemplate a defeat of the bill

unless they secure everything they desire. The owners of the ninety-five million pounds of foreign wool imported in April at only the three chief ports are not all manufacturers. According to current reports, there are engaged in the operation some powerful capitalists, who ere quite aware that they would have to exsympathy of all good citizens without regard to port a large share of their wool at some loss if dissension about the precise rates of duty should prevent the passage of a tariff bill. The manufacturers also, who have purchased great quantities, do not fail to realize that they are to be sorely embarrassed for months to come by the supplies of foreign goods which have been brought into the market, and that it will be no easy matter for them to keep their mills in operation sufficiently to consume even the foreign wool they have brought into the country. Some profit they would realize under either form of duty, and if they have to choose between a profit less than they have hoped and an actual loss they are likely to be less tenacious about every detail of the measure than

some of them have been. There could hardly be a more absurd misrep resentation than that which has been frequently heard of late, namely, that the unprecedented increase of imports is a result of the retrospective provision passed by the House. The obvious tendency of that provision has been to diminish the volume of importations ever since it was adopted, so that if the movement has been heavy one can only wonder how much heavier it would have been if there had been no deterring influence. Whatever effect in that direction the provision had began as soon as the House had acted, and still continues in some degree, because there is at least a possibility that the House may not willingly assent to the omissicn of that clause. It may be granted that its rassage appears most improbable, and the more because there are so many other points of difference between the two houses. But imports have been large, not because but in spite of the endeavor of the House to curtail them.

DANIEL AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. People continue to wonder what disposition of the Greco-Turkish question the Powers wili make, but, according to Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, the book of Daniel tells just exactly what will be the outcome of the present difficulty. The Lieutenant is always picturesque in his elucidations of Biblical prophecy, but he has never been more so than in this matter. After expressing his surprise at the blindness of the pulpit and the press, he proceeds to show that Canea was blockaded by the Powers 1,260 years after the Mahometans captured Jerusalem. Now, multiply 1,260 by 2 and you get 2,520 years. This brings us back to 623 B. C., which was the year when Babylon rose as the "Head of Gold." Does the reader ask what is the significance of all this? He is easily answered. The prophet Daniel declares that the period of the Gentiles was to be seven "times"

Was this date accidental? Certainly not. April 18 was the Jewish Passover and the Christian Easter. This discovery is doubtless important, but we are sorry that its significance was not explained by Mr. Totten. What especially does a battle on Easter Day indicate? Does Daniel throw any light on the question? These are matters in regard to which the public, it seems to us, ought to be enlightened. But the Lieulife which he is so much more fitted to adorn tenant is clear enough when he comes to his n-ain conclusion. "I believe," he says, "that the time of the Turk is drawing to a close. Jerusalem shall be trodden under foot until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.' The "Turk will have been in the city 1,260 years this year. The exact circumstances of his first year "of occupation are not known. It is said the "city fell in the spring, but was not occupied

"until the fall."

Here, then, we are getting down to the bedrock of fact. The "times" of the Gentiles will end some time this year; if not in the spring, then in the fall. The Turkish Empire will go to pieces, and Jerusalem will again be occupied by the Jews. On these points the Lleutenant is absolutely certain, for he has found them in the Book of Daniel. Therefore he declares: "I 'maintain that these be tremendous days, and that prophecy is fulfilling to the instant all about us, and that the 'end of the age' is "nearer now than ever, and surer than ever, because begun. 'This generation shall not pass "away until all be fulfilled." We know this, because we are told 'when these things begin to 'come to pass,' the closing drama of the Gentile times is on the stage and will be played 'out to the finish. I am firmly convinced that just then. the Eastern question solved will find Palestine restored to the Jews under the protectorate of the whole Anglo-Saxon world, which is Israel."

We have no disposition to controvert this view of the Eastern question. It may possibly turn out as the Lieutenant says. Yet we cannot forget that he is only one of a long line of men who lave variously interpreted the Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse. As none of these inter-preters agree with each other, it is obvious that they cannot all be correct. Is it true, as cynical scoffers say, that no one knows what these strange books mean? Or has Lieutenant Totten at last found the key that will unlock their puz-

The desirability of doing one thing at a time, in the right order and in the right way, has seldom been better exemplified than in the present turn which the Cuban question has taken at Washington. The first duty of this Government in respect to Cuba is, obviously, to relieve the distress of its own citizens in that island and to afford them succor and protection. Having ascertained, on official information, that there was need of it, the Administration promptly undertook such action. The President, in a special message on Monday last, recommended the appropriation of a sum of money for that purpose. His evident object was to fulfil that first and most urgent duty, unhampered by any other entanglements, leaving the other questions-of recognition, intervention, or what not-to be dealt with after the American citizens had been rescued. The Senate prompt-

ly and properly voted the grant. The House was delayed in so doing by the maladroit marplotry of the very Democratic leaders who had been most loudly agonizing over the identical woes which they thus refused to relieve.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, shows up to better advantage as a social dress-reformer than as a friend of suffering Americans in Cuba.

Indge Beach's decision favorable to the claims of the Metropolitan Traction Company will enhance the satisfaction with which the provision of the new charter governing the disposition of public franchises is regarded.

Whatever else it may have been, that Washington conference was not exactly a Concert of the Powers.

Library and \$2,500:000 for its building puts the trustees of that institution under an obligation to the city which they will be expected to fulfil to the uttermost.

Of course it is a good thing that the fire in the State Capitol yesterday was put out before it had done any damage to speak of, but it cannot be denied that a great many citizens of New York would have found it hard to refrain from joining in the laugh in which the rest of the country would have indulged if that architectural reminder of the daughter of the horse leech had been destroyed while still begging funds for its

If Turkey and Greece settle their differences between themselves, the great Powers will have a fine opportunity to sing small.

The proposed clearing of the City Hall Park of all buildings except the City Hall and the Courthouse will be a righteous performance. The old hulks that will be removed have long been eyesores to the city and are utterly unfit

President Eliot likes a close contest, whoever wins, and is tired of seeing Harvard at the tall end of athletic processions. That is a feeling which not only Harvard partisans but college men in general share. The adverse tide which set in at Cambridge years ago has been a long time in turning, and everybody hopes that the Harvard crew, under Mr. Lehmann's skilful management, will be in at the finish of the race at Poughkeepsie next month.

In considering the location of the Public Library Building in Bryant Park it is to be borne in mind that the Sixth-ave, side is and always will be the noisiest side, and quiet is desirable in a library.

The West Virginia Benedict who ordered the parson to give back the wedding fee of \$1 which he had just received in consideration of his services ought not to be judged too harshly. The explanation that the bride needed the money for the purchase of snuff wherewith to complete the joys of the wedding trip reveals a tenderness and delicacy of feeling on the part of the bridegroom which augur well for the future happiness of the high contracting parties, and especial ly so, inasmuch as the dollar belonged to the lady in the first place. By a miracle the parson got away with both his fee and his life, which slightly obscures the prospect, but we hope for

PERSONAL.

Many religious people in England are criticising Dr. Nansen's book because there is no recognition of God in it.

Senator Deboe, the new Senator from Kentucky visited the stationery room of the Senate the other day, and made a selection of paper, pens, pencils, paper cutters, biotting pads, a penknife and other appropriate articles. "I think that is all I want," appropriate articles. he said, as he turned to go. "Haven't you forgot-ten a corkscrew?" asked the clerk. "No." said the Senator; "that is one thing I do not want, even if I do come from Kentucky. I do not drink and I

In his convention address in Washington the other day, Bishop Satterlee (Episcopal) said that by his recent bull against Anglican orders the Pope had isolated the papacy and cut it off from the rest of Christendom

Senator McMillan, says "The Washington Post," drives to the Senate in a fine open wagon with duties under the present act yield \$45,000,000, under the House bill would yield on the same importations about \$74,000,000, and under the bill about \$72,000,000. Radical changes would be necessary if either Cuban independ
But the Lieutenant goes into further particulars, on April 17 and 18 the first great battle

But the Lieutenant goes into further particulars, on April 17 and 18 the first great battle

Brom The Pittsburg Dispatch.

The duty of the United States in this matter is the handsomest victorias in the city. Other Senathe handsomest victorias in the city of the United States in this matter is
the handsomest victorias in the city. Other Senathe handsomest victorias in the city of the United States in this matter is
the handsomest victorias in the city of the United Stat bright red wheels, and Senator Wolcott has one of

have done duty in the time of George Washington. Its former black enamel has turned to a rusty shade of brown, its doors are shaky and its wheel are anything but round. The driver is an old col-ored man, who wears a derby hat and Prince Albert coat, while the horse appropriately completes

The Right Rev. Dr. Boniface M. Krug, who once red in Baltimore, has been appointed archabbot of the ancient Monastery of Monte Cassino, which has been for nearly fifteen hundred years the cen-tre of the order founded by St. Benedict. He is a brother of Mother Theresa, abbess of a convent of Benedictine nuns in Chicago.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, of this city, will preach in Boston next Sunday evening.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 20.-President Schurmar Cornell to-day announced an important addition to the faculty in the English department in the appointment of a new assistant professor of rhetoric, Professor Frederick C. Prescott, now a member of the faculty of Harvard College. Professor Pres-cott's special work, will be the development of courses in English composition, more particularly argumentative English and the writing of briefs.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Gadzooks-What do you suppose will be Turkey's answer to the Powers?

Zounds-Feel my biceps. "You see, it was this way: They were all three so dead in love with her, and all so eligible, that to settle the matter she agreed to marry the one who should guess the nearest to her age."
"And did she?"
"I don't know. I know that she married the one who guessed the lowest."—(Pearson's Weekly.

Stephen Crane, having remarked in one of his dis-

patches from the seat of war that a battle sounds like tearing cloth, "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" suggests that he may have been climbing a fence

Little Boreham (relating his Alpine adventures)— There I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet— Cropper (yawning portentously)—Scuse me, B., but the thing's infectious.—(Household Words.

Connecticut papers say that the oldest man in the State is Manuel Oliver Levy, of Stonington, who was born in Portugal 104 years ago.

"I have here a neat and pretty little letter-opener," began the agent, "So have I at home," said the business man, sad-y, "I'm married."—(Cincinnati Tribune.

A Kentucky woman, hearing that her cook had applied for a divorce, asked what was the reason for so doing. "Well, ma'am," said the cook, "me an' Jake has allers got along pretty well, but done got my sister a divorce for \$11 40, and I thought I'd jest git me one while they were cheap."

First Paris Artist-Vy you put zat salt in ze Pirst Pairs Artist—Eet is for a marine picture. I Second Artist—Eet is for a marine picture. I make ze paint sait; zen when ze Americans put zair fingers on ze water and afterward put zair fingers to zair lips zay say. "Eet is wonderful! Ve almost taste ze sait of ze ocean." Zen zay

A young English actress, or her press agent breatens to bring a suit for libel against Philip Burne-Jones or Rudyard Kipling, or both, because she gays that the woman in Burne-Jones's picture "The Vampire," looks like her. Ehe declares it is bad enough to be called a vampire, but Kipling has made matters worse by thus describing her:

"A fool there was, and he made his prayer (Even as you and I!)

To a rag and a bone and a hank of hair (We called her the woman who did not care), But the fool, he called her his lady fair-(Even as you and It)"

"How still they are," remarked Mrs. Fogg. apropos of the young couple in the next room.

"Yes." replied Mr. F.; "It reminds me of my army days. It was always wonderfully quiet just previous to an engagement."—(Boston Transcript.

The Red Cross Cycle Corps, of Chicago, was organized to furnish prompt medical treatment to persons injured in blcycle accidents. The plan is for each member of the corps to be instructed in the preliminary principles of surgery, so as ready to relieve suffering wherever found. Each member of the organization will be required to carry, strapped to his wheel, a small medicine case filled with bandages, antiseptic dressings and drugs, ready for immediate use.

What Galled Him.—"I don't think you ought to be so bitter against the president of the Busstupp Bank," said the pastor. "Remember, brother, that he lost all of his own money, as well as some of yours."
"That is jist what riles me," said the brother with the long upper lip and the mouth that looked as if it had been made with an axe. "To think of losin," my money to a blame fool;"—(Indianapolis Lourne).

is a ditty that is popular in the London ausic halls just now:

Should vile oppressors hamper you in some far distant land.

For liberty and freedom strike, meet danger hand in hand. Though you may be outnumbered, while you've strength enough to stand,

Face the music, boys, face the music! South African affairs of late have caused a great

And fate proved very hard indeed on Jameson's gallant crew, But Rhodes has come to England, like a Briton

bold and true. Face the music, boys, face the music!"

Mr. Gaswell, accompanied by several members of his family, was looking through the stock of the picture dealer with a view to making a purchase. "What is the name of that one?" he asked, point-ing with his cane at a painting hanging on the

wall.
"That is 'St. Cecilla.' replied the dealer.
"How does that strike you?" said Mr. Gaswell,
turning to his daughter.
"It won't do," answered Miss Gaswell, with much
positiveness. "She wears a style of halo that's
twenty-five years old."—(Chicago Tribune.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The benefit for James W. Collier at the Herald Square Theatre took place yesterday afternoon, according to announcement. The programme as printed yesterday morning was carried out, and a fund of about \$1.500 was gained.

It is announced that Kate Claxton, who has played for so many years in "The Two Orphans," is going into yaudeville next season. A sketch is to be written for her use.

The fiftieth performance of "The Man from Mexico" will take place at Hoyt's Theatre June 4, when souvenirs will be distributed.

Teams representing the Lambs and the Players will meet on the Polo Grounds this afternoon to see which can play the worse game of baseball. The betting is even,

Oscar Hammerstein announces that on June 7 he

will open the concert hall at Olympia with a comic opera. The opera chosen will probably be "La Poupee," now running at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Lendon.

Miss Lillian Russell says that she has cancelled the engagement she made to appear in London next season, and she will not go abroad to sing until the fall of 1898, when she will stay a year.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

WAIT FOR THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT. From The Syracuse Post. The American people have one request to make of President McKinley in this matter, and that is. Let the truth be known. They will eagerly await the return of his special commissioner, Mr. Calheun, and it is safe to assume that the present Administration will not attempt to suppress the truth about Cuba.

HASTE WOULD BE UNWISE From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Herald.

But haste may be unwise. Confidence is felt in the wisdom, right purposes and firmness of the Administration. It has taken a step which leads forward. The sending of relief to distressed Americans must produce developments. It is predicted in circles believed to be well informed that before many moons have passed the beginning of the end of Spanish rule and misrule in Cuba will have dawned.

BELLIGERENCY IS WANTED From The Chicago Tribune,

From The Chicago Tribune.

It is a gentle little message which may help a few Americans, but it will do no harm to any one and no good to Cuba. The people are listening for something more heroic, more resolute, more American and more to the point. They are growing impatient, they have listened so long. They want to see this Government recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans and speak the brave word which shall make Cuba free.

THIS COUNTRY'S DUTY. From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

Washington, May 29.
HARMONY DISTURBED.—An incident which happened in the House of Representatives this afternoon threatens the harmony between the Populists and Demo-Populists. Mr. Balley had control of the hour allotted to the minority in the debate, and he promised Jerry Simpson a quarter of it. The hour expired and the grasshopper statesman had not been heard. Bailey apologized and asked unanimous consent for a fifteen minutes' extension of time, but objection was made. Simpson then made the request in his own behalf. Objection was again made, and Bailey again interposed, where-upon Simpson rather tartly observed:

'I would like to have the time, but I do not want

"I would like to have the time, but I do not want to owe it to Mr. Balley or the Democratic party."

"Then I withdraw my request," exclaimed Mr. Balley, who had lost his temper.

Mr. Hitt, who controlled the time in behalf of the resolution, then arose and said: "I will yield ten minutes of the time alloited to those in favor of the resolution to the gentleman from Karsas, who is opposed to it," and the offer was gracefully accepted, whereat there was applause on both sides. The Populists led by Simpson as well as the Demo-Populists led by Balley thus had an opportunity to say their say in opposition to the resolution to send food and medicines to starving and sick American citizens in Cuba.

MAJESTIC, BUT LONELY.-The attention of strangers in Washington who chance to visit the o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m. on any week day when the House is not sitting is always attracted by the figure of a man of fine physical proportions and great pulchritude, who occupies a central and conspicuous seat. He is always clad in sombre black, relieved by a wide expense of snowy and epotless shirt front, and his head is covered with a soft black sombrero, which he raises ever and anon in order to push backward his raven locks and cool the covering of his thinking apparatue, His youthful countenance wears an air of grave responsibility, and even when the Speaker's chab is vacant and the "brutal majority" is invisible he seems to feel that stern duty compels him to keep his lonely visil and be ever alert to meet any emergency. He also seems to realize that he is the observed of all observers—when the House is not in session—and yet he does not appear haughty or in the least puffed up with vanity; on the contrary, he greets with a pleasant smile even the humblest member of the House of Representatives who may approach and accost him—as one occasionally dees—and he cheerfully opens the rich stores of his wisdom and knowledge to all who come in an inquiring spirit. And thus he sits, day after day, until he feels that the hour of possible danger is passed, and then he retires with the air of a man who has done his whole duty, and also permitted visitors to gaze upon his manly form and carry away with them, as a choice possession, a mental photograph of a statesman.

On such days—days when the House is not sitting—Balley, of Texas, is a majestic, even if somewhat lonely, figure in the hail of Representatives. is vacant and the "brutal majority" is invisible

MR. CARLISLE IN PRIVATE LIFE-Mr. Carlisle remains here, despite the rumors which have sent him to New-York to practise law and back to Kentucky to re-enter politics. His plans are not known. It is not considered likely, however, that he will ever hold political office again. He is enjoying his first release from official care in twenty years, and carries himself like a schoolboy in the first weeks of vacation. He is not a sociable man, and, while on the street a good deal, usually walks alone. The shop windows catch his eye, and the bookstands also. His letsure doesn't enpear to fit him. An observer gets the impression of a man of energy and great capacity puzzling over enforced idleness. Mr. Carlisle is just beginning to take on a little flesh. This may proceed from his laying down office. He does not show his sixty-odd years, and, with care, ought to live to a

sixty-odd years, and, with care, ought to live to a great age.

Judgments about the man vary widely. Some of his warmest admirers consider that he made a mistake in entering politics. He achieved distinction in that field, but he is first of all a lawyer. The reputation he made as Speaker was as a fair and accomplished presiding officer, and not as a fashioner of successful legislation. He is thought to lack the force and driving power which characterized Mr. Randall, and which are found also in Mr. Reed. He loves peace and argument, and it is an old rumor here that Mr. Cleveand wanted to nominate him for Chief Justice to succeed Justice Waite, but desisted under pressure and selected Justice Fuller.

AN ENORMOUS SEINE -A short distance from Washington, on the Potemac River, is operated the largest seine in American waters, and probably in the world. The fishing grounds are at Stony Point, Va., nearly opposite Indian Head, about twentytwo miles below Washington, the river at this point being a mile and three-quarters wide. The seine is owned by Captain William Neitzey, of Washington, and used only during the shad and herring season, or nine or ten weeks each spring, beginning about the middle of March. Although the selne has been hauled on shore year after year for nearly a third of a century, few people, except those directly interested, are aware of its size and importance. The length of the seine is 2,000 feet. Attached to each end are large, heavy ropes, leading to the shore, one rope being \$,100 and the other 2,900 feet long, a combined length of seine and rope of 23,600 feet, or considerably over five miles. The largest number of shad ever taken with this seine at a single haul was 9,000, and of herring about 350,000. is owned by Captain William Neitzey, of Washing-

MOUNT VERNON REGENTS .- The Regents of the Mount Vernon Association have just closed their annual council at the home of Washington. It is a somewhat remarkable fact few changes among the Regents and Vice-Recents have occurred since the association was organized, nearly half a century ago. There have been but three Regents in all that time. The first Regent, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who did more than any other woman to se-cure and preserve Mount Vernon, had a long term ham, who did more than any other woman to secure and preserve Mount Vernou, had a long term of service. Miss Cunningham died and was succeeded by Mrs. Macalister Laughton, who died a few years ago and was succeeded by the present Regent, Mrs. Van Rensselser Townsend, of New-York. It may be said of the Vice-Regents as it is said of those in the Government service: "Few die and none resign." According to the number of Vice-Regents, death has caused few changes. Now and then, however, a Vice-Regent does resign. But there is always an excellent, if not in fact an imperative reason for such a step. It has been taken recently by the Vice-Regent for Ohio, Mrs. Mary Pendieton Abney, formerly Miss Mary Pendieton, daughter of the late George H. Pendieton, Senator from Ohio and at the time of his death Minister to Germany. Miss Pendieton, after the death of her father in Berlin and the death of her mother a year later in this country, came to Washington, where she has spent the winters and where the family still own the beautiful house in Sixteenth-st, built by Mr. Pendieton, and therefore make her ineligible to be Vice-Regent for Ohio. Mrs. Abney's resignation was accepted with many expressions of resret from her coworkers in the Council, and resolutions of appreciation of her valuable services as Vice-Regent were placed on the records of the association.

NATIVE-BORN SENATORS .- Utah, the young both natives of the State. It is rather a remarkaresented by men born within their borders. Sen-Utah, and both are young men. But new States have been represented heretofore by young men. At the same time it indicates that Utah was set-iled long ago, and it is a fact that the early settied long ago, and it is a fact that the early set-tlements were previous to 1850. Senator Rawline was born in 1850 and must have been among the early white children born in the territory. Sena-tor Cannon was born in 1859. Besides Utah, only four States west of the Mississippi can boast of a native-born Senator. They are California, with Senator White, born in 1834, Oregon, with Senator McBride, born in 1834, Missouri, with Senator Cockrell, born in 1834; Texas, with Senator Chilton, born in 1833. All these men, with the exception of Senator Cockrell, are under fifty years of age, and a Senator under fifty is regarded as a young man.

IN FAR TASMANIA .- The Attorney-General of Tasmania, A. Inglis Clarke, is in Washington. This is his second visit to the United States. He says that he came over for a period of rest and

recreation. "Tasmania," he remarked to-day, "is, as you know, an island by itself, separated from the rest of Australia by a channel that requires about a twenty-hour sail to cross. It is politically one of the seven Australian colonies, having a nominal Governor appointed by the Crown, but a representative government like the others. The country has a delightful climate and an abundance of resources. Our sheep are noted for their high grade, and we supply the other colonies with rams that probably have no equals. We have also good producing gold, silver, copper and tin mines. In the production of fruits we lead in that part of the world, growing especially fine strawberries and apples, England being a heavy buyer of the latter crop. All the colonies have been undergoing a period of depression in business that has been felt acutely, but the times are mending and the outlook now is much better. As to the question of separation from England and political independence for Australia, all I have to say is that this will come about whenever we are strong enough. That time has not yet arrived, but of ultimate independence there is no room for doubt." of Australia by a channel that requires about a

MR. CALL'S SUCCESSOR .- Although Senator Call, of Florida, was defeated for re-election, he gets a good deal of satisfaction out of the result, for Mr. Chipley, who is his bitterest enemy, failed to reach the object of his long ambition and sufrers the chagrin of seeing Mr. Mallory, who is Chipley's bitterest enemy, in the Senatorial scathe coveted. Chipley is the attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and has looked after the interests of that corporation in the Legislatures of the Southern States for many years. He is a gold man, too, while ex-Representative Mallory, who was successful, is an advocate of the coinage. fers the chagrin of seeing Mr. Mallory, who is